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THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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For Vice President—Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana.
U. S. Senator—Howard Thurston of Randolph.
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County Commissioner—W. P. Mason, Mannington.
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MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, 1916.

"America First and America Efficient"

FOREIGN POLICIES OF THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION.

CLAIMS that President Wilson has "kept us out of war" are ridiculously untrue.

The Wilson administration has been in a state of war with Mexico for more than two years. It seized Vera Cruz and ignominiously retired without the "salute to the flag" demanded by President Wilson from Huerta.

The President sent a punitive expedition into Mexico to capture Villa "dead or alive." Villa still carries on his banditry and United States troops are on Mexican soil, condemned to an humiliating inactivity by the "watchful waiting" policy which has been in force for nearly four years.

Though our troops are now in Mexico in sufficient numbers to exterminate all the bandit factions, and to take vengeance for more than five hundred murdered American citizens, the "watchful waiting" policy is still in operation.

The Wilson administration declared war on Haiti and the navy seized the island, killing scores of Haitians in the invasion and has established a protectorate over that country.

The State Department established a virtual protectorate over Nicaragua. That there has been no killing of Nicaraguans is because they were overawed by United States naval vessels.

Germany sank merchant and passenger vessels, killing and drowning scores of American men, women and children.

Great Britain blacklisted American merchants, and has continually interfered with United States commerce and mails, going so far as to censor naval mails and open consular letters.

The answer of President Wilson to these outrages has been a series of high sounding rhetorical "notes."

If you are opposed to the vacillating, sidestepping foreign policies of the Wilson administration you will vote the Republican ticket tomorrow.

PERMANENT PROSPERITY ESSENTIAL.

RAILWAY employees who are inclined to vote for President Wilson because of his share in the enactment of legislation ordering an increase of wages for 20 per cent of such employees should keep carefully in mind the effect of Democratic legislation upon railroad employment prior to the time when the European war revived American industry.

On June 30, 1913, prior to the enactment of the Underwood tariff law, the number of employees on steam railroads was 1,832,000. On June 30, 1914, the number had dropped to 1,719,296, and even then the railroads were keeping many men for whom they had no actual need. Figures are not yet available showing the number on the pay roll on June 30, 1915, but it is estimated that the number was somewhere between 1,600,000 and 1,700,000. Certain it is that many of the important railroads of the country had discontinued some of their trains, had laid off a great many of their employees engaged in the up-keep of the roads and equipment, and, because of diminished traffic, had cut expenses wherever possible. During that period of depression in American business, there were more miles of railroad in the hands of receivers than ever before in our history. Although the population of the country had been rapidly increasing and new re-

Editorial Comment on Current Subjects

WILSON OR HUGHES?

From the Kansas City Star.

What are the great issues confronting the country as the campaign draws to a close? As the Star sees them they center about the one subject of Americanism.

The Wilson administration started out well with its domestic legislation. But unhappily a world crisis intervened. The problems with which the administration was dealing sank into insignificance beside the question of America's position and future in the world of arms.

The President did not prove equal to the emergency. In December, 1914, he told Congress that the country had been misinformed as to preparedness and that there had been no negligence. Yet at that time there was not enough ammunition on hand to last the coast defense guns 45 minutes or the field guns a day's fighting.

When he finally yielded to the pressure of public sentiment two years later he abandoned the proposal of his Secretary of War for a well ordered national force—a proposal which, if adopted, would have required the service of the militia on the Mexican border—and comprised on an ineffective makeshift dictated in the interest of politicians.

Mexico was unfinished business when the President took office. It is unfinished business today. No fuller confession of failure could be made than was made by Secretary Lansing's note of last June describing the ruin of that unfortunate land. Protesting that he would never intervene, the President constantly intervened but without achieving anything. Meanwhile three hundred Americans were murdered and the country laid prostrate.

The administration's hesitating course in Mexico was a direct incentive to trouble abroad. There was a chance for the United States to head the neutral nations in establishing a body of respected international law. Instead, the president bluffed and let it be known that he was bluffing. The neutral outcome was continued submarine aggression until the Nation was brought to the verge of war.

In the on domestic crisis that came in his administration the President showed the same anxiety to avoid trouble and to take the easy way out that he showed in dealing with foreign relations. At the threat of a railroad strike he threw overboard the principle of arbitration and without inquiry forced through Congress a law to raise the wages of the men who had threatened the strike. There has since arisen a widespread suspicion that the law was so worded that it may cut the wages of the men who were working less than eight hours. If, however, it should not cut any wages, but should raise them, then the farmers and other shippers will eventually have to shoulder the burden by paying higher freight rates. Irrespective of this surrender of the administration to a group of citizens under compulsion was a national humiliation.

The whole effect of these policies has been to lower the tone of American spirit and to exalt mere comfort above duty.

In contrast, Mr. Hughes as governor of New York, made a record that could have been inspired by a lofty sense of duty. His whole administration was a fight for ideals against bipartisan combination that was in control of state government.

In the fight he showed himself a strong progressive, just as in his decisions on the supreme court he showed himself an ardent nationalist.

In the critical years following the war the Nation will need a man of the highest type in the President's office—a man not only of ideal but of grasp and courage to make ideals effective, a man whose leadership will once more exalt those great qualities of steadfastness and devotion that have made America what it is today.

For the sake of a few votes the Democratic county ring protects bootlegging and makes a joke of the Yost law. Vote the ring out of office.

THE AMENDMENTS.

EVERY voter tomorrow will have an opportunity to pass upon two proposed amendments to the state constitution. One of the propositions, if it passes, will permit certain increases in the pay of members of the county court. It does not very much matter whether it passes or not. The other is the equal suffrage proposition and is of fundamental importance.

The suffrage proposition is printed at the bottom of each of the party columns on the ballot. The voter who has voted a straight ticket with a cross in the circle in order to vote on equal suffrage must turn to the bottom of the column and place a cross in one of the two squares, according to the opinion he holds upon the question.

The advocates of votes for women have presented their cause to the West Virginia electorate in a dignified but at the same time very able manner. The marked ability they have shown is in itself a powerful argument in their favor.

HOW MCGRAW WILL VOTE.

NOT content with all the humiliation they have heaped upon Col. John T. McGraw, the capitalists of West Virginia Democracy have given the screws another turn and forced a letter from Col. McGraw which reads something like a half-hearted endorsement of the Democratic ticket.

Reading between the lines it is easy to see just how the colonel stands and as easily to visualize the ballot he will cast. And the McGraw Democrats everywhere will cast the same kind of a ballot, which will be of no assistance whatever to the bunch of political assassins who gave him the knife.

THERE'S A REASON.

IN one of Mr. Wilson's speeches at Shadow Lawn he complained that the present administration can conduct none but "inconclusive" negotiations because everyone is waiting for the outcome of the election. In other words, the governments of the world know that there is to be a change at Washington.

For this reason no foreign office wishes to take up questions with Mr. Wilson. But this reason probably does not stand alone. The nations of the world have learned in the last three years that negotiations with the American government are very likely to prove "inconclusive" regardless of elections. There probably never existed such a series of abortive and futile and childish diplomatic incidents as that which has marked the attitude of the Wilson administration toward the governments with which we have had relations. Some of them, of course, have desired and have profited by the "inconclusive" nature of the discussions. But others must have become intensely weary of the endless flow of words which has never served any useful purpose—and it is by no means to be wondered at that they have all decided that negotiations with Washington mean nothing but to pass away the time.

Mr. Wilson's re-election would not change this situation. The phonographic method of diplomacy would still continue and all negotiations would remain "inconclusive." Mr. Hughes's election, however, will restore the old character of our diplomatic representations, in personnel and in manner; and any negotiations then taken up will be carried through to a successful determination. It is no wonder that ministers for foreign affairs are reluctant to go forward with any business which their governments may have pending at Washington.

We knew the Times could not get through the campaign without descending to mud slinging. It was thoroughly in its element this morning in that preposterous tale about a bootlegging "frame up." Their story is a clumsy piece of campaign fiction which exposes fully the lack of judgment which characterizes the conduct of that organ. The public will not be deceived. It knows that what The West Virginian has printed about the bootlegging situation is the truth, but by no means the whole truth. Furthermore it knows that the Times is lying, and doing it very badly, at that.

As the campaign draws to an end there is much talk of the illegal use of money on election day. We do not know how much truth there is these reports, but we do wish to call the attention of those who would like to buy votes to the fact that the chances of acquittal in the event of detection and arrest are going to be much slimmer than usual this year, and of the vote sellers to the fact that in addition to possible jail sentences conviction of selling a vote carries with it disfranchisement.

Just about 40,000 votes separate the estimates of the opposing West Virginia state chairmen. Tuesday night in both camps ought to be as full of thrills as a tramp dog is of fleas.

The Times says some drinking was in evidence Saturday night. Wonder what would induce that newspaper to admit that there was a lot of drinking? A tub full and a tin dipper on every street corner?

Democratic organs call Cornwell the true exponent of efficiency. Exponent is a good word in that connection. When it comes to efficiency in state government Cornwell is like the man who was for the law but against its enforcement.

RUFF STUFF

BY RED.

We notice that the Bill Poster with the hat he got for posting bills again opens his mouth to state that he is hopeless, but the Times believes him.

Someone in this world wants to watch early Wednesday morning for on that day Women's Suffrage will be well on the road to either victory or defeat.

At last accounts Col. Conaway still looked as though he had lots of good wind left.

All these ducks who are working hard to keep Mose Higginbotham and Bill Findlay and several others in jobs will be forgotten as soon as the election is over.

Ira Aiken wants to know why the papers never say anything against him. He's probably figuring that we don't know anything about him.

We'll use our old shoes for sometime, but darn if the overcoat doesn't seem like a labyrinth in each sleeve as we stick our arm in.

Sometimes we strike the lining and other times the sleeve.

It's also going to be pretty hard sleddin' as soon as the war closes and shoes selling at \$10 a pair.

But we'll never starve as long as Mexico and Canada are on the map.

Wonder do the people in Utopia fuss about the election each time an aspirant gets hungry?

Shipments of Alabama negroes into Marion county may stop as soon as the election is over.

Wonder if there's anybody reads all this political dope the Times puts out each morning?

And it's all bull.

Hear! Hear! Walter Haggerty speaks the darling. He's all excited but has been told not to say anything for the more he says, like Secretary Baker, the worse off the party is.

We also notice that The Times is correcting the paper written by Bill Poster with the new hat and the pouter pigeon chest.

We don't know anything about the Shinnston skating rink but we wish we could get our "thousand on" without being told that the waiter has left for that place.

A New York state candidate for sheriff advertises:

"Vote for me, I have been your sheriff for four years and have kept you out of jail, vote for me."

"Many arrests over Sunday." Times.

All due to the whiskey which the Democrats have allowed to be sold.

Now we hear that one of the constables in the county is running a speakeasy.

Kate, the cloak model, says that Henry Ford's "Thank God for Wilson" ad in the Sunday papers proved that Henry has as many loose screws in his head as his tin car has after a month's use.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

(BY CONDO.)

E. C. JONES

Splendid Values in Women's Suits at \$22.50

Buy your suit in November while everything is fresh, and new, and choice is almost infinitely varied. Selecting is much easier now than it will be when holiday shopping begins.

Smartest, newest fitted and semi-fitted, belted and Empire models, beautifully trimmed with fur, fur cloth, velvet, embroidery and buttons. Suits that show ideas found, usually in the higher priced garments. Smart autumn shades including blue, navy blue, plum, brown Burgundy and green. Extra values at \$22.50.

Women Who Dress Well

know this—that the effect of the most perfect costume is ruined unless the shoes worn with it are in perfect keeping.

Jones' Shoes

are dainty and modish—with a style to harmonize with every suit or dress. You'll find here the kind to suit you exactly.

Novelties \$7 to \$8.50
Plain Kid \$3.50 to \$5

A Christmas Embroidery Warning

To those who will make art needlework gifts. Now is indisputably the time to make the necessary purchases of embroidery materials, linens, stamped and plain, needles, initials, monograms and embroidery floss.

Dr. Moorman, Chiropodist, Here Tomorrow.

E. C. Jones

THE WOMAN'S STORE
FAIRMONT, W. VA.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LOUGH IS FOR VEACH.
FARMINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 6.—[Editor for The West Virginian.]—I have just learned that a report has gotten into circulation that I am opposed to Mr. W. H. Veach for sheriff.

I want to correct this false report and to say that Mr. Veach has no warmer supporter than myself. Mr. Veach has been for years a neighbor and a warm friend, and I can say that I have never associated with a more honorable gentleman.

Mr. Veach's record is an open one and a record one need not be ashamed of. He has waged his campaign honorably and has not stooped to unfair and unclean means to win his election. I shall vote for Mr. Veach tomorrow because he stands for better administration of the county's affairs, for fair, clean political methods, for a divorce of political office and special interests, and the rule of the people, against bootlegging and political manipulation.

I know of no one who stands for higher ideals, and is more fearless in the right than W. H. Veach. I know that the office of sheriff of Marion county will be well administered in his hands and that he will, while in office, place the county's business before politics and will strive for strict enforcement of the law.

I know that the intolerable conditions now existing in the towns of the county will be properly dealt with when Mr. Veach becomes sheriff January 1st, 1917.

Respectfully,
H. T. LOUGH.

HEADACHE FROM A COLD? LISTEN!

"PAPE'S COLD COMPOUND" ENDS A COLD OR GRIPPE IN A FEW HOURS.

Your cold will break and all gripe misery end after taking a dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" every two hours until three doses are taken. It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages in the head, stops nasty discharge or nose run, relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing.

Don't stay stuffed-up. Quit blowing and snuffling! Ease your throbbing head—nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only 25 cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Accept no substitute.

Your Neighbor? We Are

There is not a customer of ours but whom we consider our neighbor. Therefore, you get a neighborly service when dealing at our store. Every sale we make is backed up by an intense personal interest not only in the goods but in you. We have to be most careful in buying high quality goods just on that account. If we want to have our patrons depend upon our store we cannot afford to let the smallest item escape our notice.

On regular patrons have found out that there is a great deal to be admired in such a neighborly service. They profit by it and give us all their drug store trade. Test this service of ours yourself.

CRANE'S Drug Store